Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 123 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, May 6, 1794. [Whole No. 519.]

117

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&stf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

Lately Publiſhed.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobſon,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&s3w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the
Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle
Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.
John Dorſey,
No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.
April 12. tuth&s6w

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,
On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,
THE FOLLOWING
Tracts of Land,
In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The		containing acres.
Southweſt quar. of	Townſhip No. 2,	9,424
Northweſt do.	do. 4,	5,647
Northeaſt do.	do. 6,	10,525
Southweſt do.	do. 7,	9000
Southweſt do	do. 8,	3,950
Northweſt do.	do. 8,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do. 9,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do. 10,	9,000
Northweſt do.	do. 10,	10,475
		70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in value, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.
April 10. tuth&s t14M

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ftf

Wharton and Greeves,

Have removed their Counting Houſe from Water ſtreet, to Morton's wharf,
Where they have for Sale,
Madeira and ſherry Wine,
fit for immediate uſe
Gin in caſes,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Ruſſia Matts,
Corks,
Jeſuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.
May 5. d—6t.

City of Waſhington.

THE Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requeſted to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the preſent month, at 12 o'clock in order to chooſe a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.

James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for ſuch of the Subſcribers as may chooſe to paſs a ſocial hour after the buſineſs of the day is finiſhed.
May 5 dr26M.

Advertiſement.

The Editor of the American Star propoſing to publiſh his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the preſent price, is obliged to ſuſpend the publication of it until the 15th inſt. on account of ſome arrangements.
May 5 3t

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

Philad. April 22, 1794.

*** Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Diſtreſſed Preſbyterian Miniſters, and of the Poor and Diſtreſſed Widows and children of Preſbyterian Miniſters*, that a meeting of ſaid corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the ſecond Preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the diſpatch of all ſuch buſineſs as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.
tuth&s6t

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Publiſhed by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet,
Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,
Charlotte, a tale of Truth,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of her lover, and treachery of his friend.—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptations natural and pathetic; we ſhould feel for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,
A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky
compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.
April 29. tuth&s3w

—NO. 21—
Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia.
POYNTELL'S
AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF
PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a conſtant ſtock of ten thouſand pieces for ſale, compriſing every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, for every part of a houſe. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, durability of colours, variety in deſigns, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy feſtoon & narrow borders, and of ſtucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or ſhade.

Wholeſale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a ſhort notice, on advantageous terms, on uſual credit.

In addition to the above aſſortment, he has a beautiful variety of
French paper hangings
of very ſuperior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.
April 25 tuth&s2w

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

IT muſt be very pleaſing to the real friends of genuine *modern democracy*, that the demand for many articles of the growth and invention of European nations is rapidly declining. This circumſtance, although in ſome caſes the reſult of a diminiſhed conſumption; is rather to be attributed to the induſtry and indefatigable zeal of ſeveral of our own citizens. The fabrication of news for inſtance, may be adduced as an example in point. The Bruſſels Gazette, London Morning Poſt, with many others of leſs note have hitherto claimed the excluſive right of deſtroying private characters, and palming upon the public the moſt prepoſterous, impudent and improbable falſehoods for truth.—This monopoly, however, is now happily done away by the ſpirited exertions of the writers in the *American Bruſſels Gazette*, whoſe talents for Scandal and the Marvellous are beyond all praiſe. Great merit is alſo due to the ſeveral manufacturing Societies lately eſtabliſhed throughout the Union, and more eſpecially at Norfolk, where intelligence of the moſt IMPORTANT NATURE is fabricated, packed up, and forwarded by expreſs to the Editor of ſaid Gazette, who acts as their agent in this city. The profits reſulting to the agent from this ſingular retail trade are not yet fully known—the general opinion however is, that they are not equal to the expence that will accrue in proſecuting the buſineſs.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION,
January 7.

General Weſtermann appeared at the bar, and ſaid, "Citizens Repreſentatives, a wound which prevents me from all exerciſe on horſeback, is the motive of my journey to Paris. I come to preſent to the Convention ſome remains of the ſacerdotal ſpoils of the biſhop of Agra, ſo famous for the part which he acted in the late Catholic and royal army—I come alſo to aſſure you, upon my head, that of that army, which was ſtill 90,000 men ſtrong while in the diſtrict of Mans, not a ſingle combatant has remained.—Chiefs, officers, ſoldiers, biſhops, counteſſes, princeſſes, & marchioneſſes, all periſhed by the ſword, by the flames, by the waves.

This dreadful example is unprecedented in the annals of hiſtory; and Europe, aſtoniſhed, will ſee that a Republic, which, like the Everlaſting Father, dictates its laws from the ſummit of a ſacred mountain, will be able to maintain itſelf, and to reduce, like La Vendee, every country which ſhall be fooliſh enough to form a plan of reſtorating Royalty to France."

The Preſident anſwered Weſtermann, and invited him to the honors of the ſitting among the Repreſentatives of the people, amidſt the loudeſt plaudits.

A Spaniſh Regiſter Ship was captured laſt Summer by a French privateer, and afterwards taken by the Engliſh. The following article relative to the trial of this capture, appears to be intereſting.

LONDON, Dec. 11.
DOCTOR'S COMMONS.
High Court of Admiralty.

Yeſterday, after a reply and rejoinder from the learned Civilians on both ſides, Sir James Marriott, the Judge Advocate, pronounced judgment upon the caſe of the ſhip S. Jago.

The learned Judge ſaid that the caſe before the Court was perfectly novel, and therefore a novel decree muſt be pronounced, The numerous caſes that had been introduced in the courſe of the different arguments proved the learning and induſtry of the Advocates, but had no application to the ſubject. The novelty of the caſe aroſe from the ſingularity of the preſent hoſtilities, which ſo much agitated the public mind. The learned Judge ſaid he was not bound by any precedent that had been cited, or by the authority of any ancient authors, who had dealt in learned and abſtruſe ſpeculations upon the law o

nations, and the municipal law of this or any other country. It was that excellent principle of common ſenſe, that did, or ſhould govern all mankind, that ought to decide the preſent caſe. Old books in Greek, Latin, and Engliſh, taken from the duſty ſhelves on which they had repoſed for centuries, had been preſſed into the ſervice of this cauſe; nay, Pagan, Mahometan, Jewiſh, Dutch, and almoſt every other writer in the world, had been quoted; but their ſpeculations applied juſt as much to one ſide of the queſtion as the other. Sir James, with admirable wit, expoſed to ridicule the abſtruſe ſpeculations of theſe ancient writers, and pointed out their inapplicability to the preſent cauſe.

Some of them, he ſaid, put him in mind of the 39 articles, which had been made to apply to a great variety of different doctrines. Grotius had been introduced, and often quoted as the Bible of the Civilians; but it was high time to have done with him. A great deal had been ſaid reſpecting the law of nations, but after all it was floating law. It would have been a deſirable circumſtance, if it had occurred to the Britiſh Miniſters, or to our Allies, to have provided for the caſe of a recapture, like the preſent; but no ſuch proviſion had been as yet made. Perhaps, before the preſent cauſe reached its laſt tribunal, ſome new act or regulation might take place. In the preſent caſe, the King of Spain, as the claimant, comes and prays that the ſhip might be reſtored, and ſubmits to ſalvage, and to the decree of the Engliſh Court of Admiralty; he had pledged his Royal honor to abide by the deciſion;—this was very flattering to the Judge, and ought to be conſidered as a good ſecurity.

A decree therefore ought to be made that was conſonant with good ſenſe, with politeneſs, and might tend to cement the harmony ſubſiſting between the courts of England and Spain. It had been ſaid by the Counſel that the law knew of no politeneſs, but looked only at juſtice. Lawyers, it was true, were not polite, but politeneſs in this caſe was good ſenſe. Law had been called the perfection of reaſon; but the perfection of reaſon was what the law ought to be. The learned Judge, after many obſervations upon the law of nations, municipal laws, the nature of treaties, and policy of ſtates, ſaid he ſhould pronounce a proviſionary decree, which he truſted would give ſatisfaction to both parties. He therefore decreed, that the ſhip and cargo ſhould be reſtored to his Catholic Majeſty and his ſubjects the claimants, agreeable to their prayer, and that one eighth of the value (after deducting the expences on both ſides) be paid for ſalvage; provided that, within ſix months, it ſhall be declared by his Catholic Majeſty, by ſome public act, that all ſhips and cargoes that are, or ſhall be captured by the King of Spain, together with private ſhips to be fitted out, belonging to the King of England, be reſtored upon the ſame terms to his Britannic Majeſty; otherwiſe the ſaid ſhip St. Jago is to be conſidered as good and lawful prize to the captors.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

March 3.

St. Juſt, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety moved, and the Convention adopted the ſubſequent decree.

Art. 1. All the Communes of the Republic ſhall make out an account of the patriots contained in each commune, together with their names, places of abode, their ſituation, and the loſſes which they have ſuſtained.

2. The directors of each diſtrict ſhall ſend theſe accounts to the committee of Public Safety, who ſhall make a report in which ſhall be pointed out the means of indemnifying the unfortunate patriots out of the property of perſons detained as ſuſpected.

Danton wiſhed that the diviſion of the little country property ſhould be added to this meaſure; and that the patriots who have ſuſtained loſſes ſhould be allowed to cultivate it, even to the walls of Paris. He moved that the Committee of Public Safety, ſhould take this ſuggeſtion into conſideration. Agreed to.

A letter from Florent Guyot, informed the Convention, that Francis d'Ecoſſe, 80 years of age, had been kept in the priſon of Liſle, in irons, for forty-five years.

His family, who reſided at Stockholm, had formerly allowed him an annual ſum of 300 livres, which had been withdrawn for three years.

This unhappy man had been taken by a Lettre de Cachet after having ſerved with credit in the French army.

The Convention decreed, that a penſion of 2000 livres ſhould be granted to him, and that enquiry ſhould be inſtituted into the reaſon of this man's impriſonment having been kept from the knowledge of the government ſince the revolution.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Saturday, April 19, 1794.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee for enrolled bills that they did yeſterday lay before the Preſident of the United States, the enrolled "Reſolution, to continue the preſent embargo on ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States, bound to any foreign port or place."

On motion,

That the petition of Ebenezer Parſons and others, praying for an exemption from the embargo, be referred to a ſpecial committee,

It paſſed in the negative.

On motion,

Ordered, That Ebenezer Parſons and others, have leave to withdraw their petition.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs, The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, April 21, 1794.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence entitled "An act to eſtabliſh the Poſt-office and poſt-roads within the United States, was read the third time, and further amendments being agreed to,

Reſolved, That this bill paſs as amended.

On motion,

To reconſider the reſolution that this bill paſs, for the purpoſe of further amendment—

It paſſed in the negative.

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate this reſolution to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and requeſt their concurrence in the amendments.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he did on the 18th inſtant, approve and ſign "The reſolution continuing the preſent embargo, until the twenty fifth day of May next;" and that he this day, approved and ſigned the act, entitled, "An act limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions:" And he withdrew.

The petition of Meſſrs. Stewart and Plunket was preſented and read, praying reimburſement of the duties on a quantity of coffee, ſaid to be deſtroyed by fire—

Ordered, That this petition be referred to Mr. Potts, Mr. Cabot and Mr. Edwards, to conſider and report thereon.

The petition of Henry Merchant diſtrict judge for Rhode Iſland, praying an augmentation of his ſalary, was preſented and read.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

A motion was made as follows:

"That the Journals of the Senate, and reports from the heads of departments printed by the order of the Senate ſhall be in octavo.

"That if the Houſe of Repreſentatives concur, three hundred copies of the journals of both Houſes ſince the commencement of the preſent government be printed for the uſe of Congreſs."

Ordered That this motion lie for conſideration.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Tueſday April 22d. 1794.

The Vice Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from Monſr. Olive with the plan of a forty gun ſhip.

Ordered, that they lie on the table.

Mr. Taylor from the committee to whom was referred the bill entitled, "An act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Touſard an equivalent for his penſion for life"—reported an amendment.

Ordered, That this report lie until to-morrow for conſideration.

The petition of Stephen Parſons in behalf of William Parſons, was preſented and read, praying compenſation for military ſervices to the ſaid William, who has been hitherto prevented from applying, by his abſence from the country.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the motion made yeſterday, relative to the mode of printing the journals, bills and reports from the heads of departments, and having amended the ſame,

"Reſolved, That after the preſent ſeſſion, the bills, the journals, and all reports from the heads of departments, and all official communications which may be printed by order of the Senate, ſhall be in octavo."

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wedneſday, April 23.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the bill, entitled, "an act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Touſard an equivalent for his penſion for life," and having adopted the ſame, and amended the bill accordingly.

Reſolved, That the rule be diſpenſed with, and that this bill be now read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs with an amendment.

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendment to this bill.

The petition of James Shaw was preſented and read, praying compenſation for military ſervices and ſupplies.

On motion,

That the petition be referred to a ſpecial committee—

It paſſed in the negative.

On motion,

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

A meſſage from the houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

Mr. Preſident—The houſe of Repreſentatives diſagree to ſome and agree to other amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poſt-roads within the United States."

"The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed the bill, entitled, "an act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States," and the bill, entitled, "an act providing for raiſing and organizing a corps of artilleriſts and engineers," in which ſeveral bills they deſire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the Department of State, encloſing the tranſlation of a letter from the members of the committee of public ſafety in France, the original of which was addreſſed to Congreſs.

On motion,

That it be referred to a committee to take the ſame into conſideration and report the draught of an anſwer.

It was agreed that the conſideration thereof be poſtponed until to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to conſider the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, diſagreeing to ſundry amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poſt-roads within the United States"—

On motion,

Reſolved, That they inſiſt on their tenth amendment to the firſt ſection, and to their amendment for adding a new ſection to follow the twenty-ſeventh ſection; and that a conference with the Houſe of Repreſentatives be requeſted on the ſubject of diſagreement, and that Mr. King, Mr. Burr, and Mr. Jackſon, be managers at the ſame on the part of the Senate.

On the queſtion, that the Senate recede from their amendment for ſtriking out the twenty-firſt ſection—as follows:

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That every printer of newſpapers may ſend one paper to each and every other printer of newſpapers within the United States, free of poſtage, under ſuch regulations, as the Poſt-maſter-General ſhall provide.

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 17—Nays 9.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent—

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are Meſſrs. Bradford, Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Henry, Jackſon, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Monroe, Robinſon and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Cabot, Ellſworth, Hawkins, Izard, King, Morris, Potts, Rutherfurd, and Strong.

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate theſe reſolutions to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to a ſecond reading.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act providing for raiſing and organizing a corps of artilleriſts and engineers," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The TIMES, No. X.

TAKE heed to yourſelves, Tories, or you may ſoon ſuffer a *general ſweep*, the meaſure has been propoſed already more than once, ſays the General Advertiſer in Philadelphia. If I underſtand this threat, it means, that there may be ſoon a *general Maſſacre*. One would think by reading the language of the incendiaries of America, that we lived under the dominion of a pope, a Spaniſh inquiſition, or the dey of Algiers. The attempts made to frighten their oppoſers, and controul their opinions, rank the Democrats of the ſouthern ſtates among the moſt ſanguinary perſecutors, the popes and the Neroes of ancient times. It is ſtrange, but true, that men are always the ſame proud, bloodthirſty, perſecuting tyrants. In all countries, in all governments, give men power, and they become tyrants. Opinions are never dangerous, to perſecute them is always *deſpotiſm*. The conſtitution and laws of America, have no where ſaid a man ſhall not believe in the Pope, the Turkiſh Sultan, in Mahomet or George III. There is no law in America to puniſh a man for thinking a monarchy the *beſt* form of government. So long as opinions do not produce overt-acts againſt the government, the opinions are *legal*, they are not crimes, they are *not* puniſhable. A man is under no legal or moral obligation to think our republican government a better form, than the government of the Six Nations or the Chineſe.—Crimes conſiſt only in *overt acts*: and when crimes are committed, the *laws* will puniſh them, not men. A man has the ſame right to be a *tory*, an *ariſtocrat* or a *monarchy* man, in the United States, as he has to be an *antifederal* or oppoſer of the exiſting government.—The opinions of each of theſe deſcriptions of men are equally oppoſed to the general ſenſe of America, and equally hoſtile to our republican conſtitution. It is no more a crime to believe monarchy a good government, than it is to believe our federal conſtitution a *bad* one. So far as criminality is concerned, the tories and ariſtocrats, if there are any who wiſh our government changed to monarchy or ariſtocracy, and the antifederals, who wiſh to render it more democratical, are preciſely on the ſame footing. Their opinions differ from the general will. But the truth is, there is *no* crimes in either caſe, while opinions reſt in theory and argument.—Our government guarantees to every man a full right to ſpeak his mind freely on all ſubjects; and to be in heart a tory, an ariſtocrat, a Mahometan, a Jew, a Pagan, a Jacobin or an *antifederal*. Our government is a government of univerſal toleration. The freedom of America, its greateſt bleſſing, ſecures to every citizen the right of thinking, of ſpeaking, of worſhipping and acting as he pleaſes, provided he does not violate the laws. The only people in America who have dared to violate this freedom, are the democratical incendiaries, who have proceeded to threaten violence to *tories*, and *ariſtocrats* and *federal republicans*; that is, to people not of their party. Every threat of this kind is an act of tyranny; an attempt to abridge the rights of a fellow citizen. If a man is perſecuted for his opinions, it is wholly immaterial whether the perſecution ſprings from one man or from a ſociety of the people. When men are diſpoſed to perſecute, power is always *right*: weakneſs always *wrong*. Power is always *inſolent* and *deſpotic*; whether exerciſed in throwing its oppoſers into a baſtile; burning them at the ſtake; torturing them on a rack; beheading them with a guillotine; or taking them off, as at the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, at a *general ſweep*. Power is the ſame in Turkey as in America. When the will of men is raiſed above *law*, it is always tyranny, and deſpotiſm, whether it is the will of a baſhaw or of baſtard patriots.

Amer. Miner.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 6.

The faction that uſed to clamour for unfunded paper money now ſee a legion of devils in a ſyſtem of funded paper. The problem may be eaſily ſolved. Paper to *cheat* with is a glorious machine. It is a ſort of hocus pocus that makes the lender the ſervant of the borrower. The debtor chaſes his creditor, crying, I tender you this gold and ſilver, the printed coin. If you refuſe it, you are an enemy of your country.—This *honeſt* paper influence ſeems to be tolera-

ble enough—but paper that is once funded that is not a tender for debt, that is the evidence of a juſt debt is full of all miſchief—it is a *corrupt* influence. The whole miſchief would vaniſh if the pledged faith of the public were broken, then our funded paper would do for a lawful tender to pay debts.—In a word a debt that is honeſtly due, and honeſtly paid, is the ſpring head of corruption.

We hear that the Preſident of the United States will honor the Theatre with his preſence To-morrow evening.

The late arrivals from Bourdeaux, though they might have bro't accounts to the middle of March, do not appear to furniſh any ſatisfactory, or authentic intelligence. One French paper publiſhed in this city, gives the moſt deplorable account of the executions which are ſtill continued there, and of the great ſcarcity which prevails—while another French paper ſays that Bourdeaux is tranquil—that the ſcarcity has not been felt as has been publiſhed,

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There are reports in circulation that the embargo in France was owing to the American veſſels having ſold their cargoes of proviſions in England and other ports, and then repairing to Bourdeaux with caſh and credit only, to load for the United States; and that the veſſels which arrived here, were particularly releaſed, becauſe they had carried proviſions directly to France.

At an Election held yeſterday afternoon, at the Library, for ten *Directors* and a *Treaſurer* of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, the following gentlemen were duly choſen, *viz.*

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM RAWLE,
THOMAS PARKE,
SAMUEL MICKLE FOX,
JAMES READ,
JOHN KAIGHN,
JOSIAH HEWES,
RICHARD WELLS,
MORDECAI LEWIS,
JOSEPH PASCHALL,
RICHARD WISTAR.

TREASURER.

JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS.

This evening the lovers of muſic are promiſed another feaſt at the Profeſſional and Amateur concert. This City could never boaſt of poſſeſſing an equal number of performers of equal talents. The pieces for this evening's entertainment are judiciouſly choſen:——The battle of Prague alone, which has never been performed here in full band, will no doubt attract many amateurs.

Yeſterday, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a reſolution was paſſed which exempts from the embargo, all ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States that are now loaded and bound to China, or the Eaſt-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore dated 1ſt May, 1794.

"This day a certain Captain R——, commanding a brig owned by Mr. Delaport, of this town, was imprudent enough to reverſe the colours of the United States and hoiſt the Britiſh above. The People of the Point, enraged thereat, called him to account—but, inſtead of attempting to vindicate himſelf, he abuſed the Americans, their meaſures, government, &c. in the moſt opprobious language—upon which he was *tarred and feathered*, brought to town, and led through all the ſtreets, accompanied by a great concourſe of people, huzzaing at every corner. R——, is an American.

"I have alſo to inform you, that two Britiſh brigs (privateers) belonging to that ſcoundrel Emery, of St. Kitts, have arrived at Norfolk. The Captains attempted to evade being diſcovered, ſecreted their guns in the holds of the veſſels, where they were buried in ſalt, and went under pretence of procuring proviſions. It being diſcovered who they were, the inhabitants of the town aſſembled, ſeized the veſſels, and carted the the two captains, clothed with tar and feathers, through the principal ſtreets of Norfolk. I had this information from Pitt the Pilot, who ſays he was an eye-witneſs to the ſcene the day before yeſterday."

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* *The preceeding extract is copied from the American Daily Adverſiſer of this morning.*

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

A letter from Falmouth (England) dated March 19, to a gentleman in this city, ſtates—That the Saturday prints ſay, our cruizers are ordered to bring in *all* Daniſh veſſels. The Turkiſh Ambaſſador has left St. Peterſburgh—and Robeſpierre has abſconded from Paris.—The Packet goes to Halifax with two *mails*.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Draper from Dublin, we are inform that 1300 men had been ſent to Belfaſt by government, for the purpoſe of preventing an inſurrection, which, apparently, would have taken place, had it not been for the troops.

Yeſterday arrived ſhip Severn, in 45 days from Briſtol—and brig Orange, Carbery in 42 days from Dublin.

By the above arrivals we have received London papers to the 18th March. The paragraphs which follow, are copied therefrom. Other extracts to-morrow.

LONDON, March 18.

It is ſaid, that an examination of a very ſerious aſpect to the parties concerned has been ſome time in hand at the Admiralty, relative to the loſs of poor Capt. Cook, and his boat's crew.

A letter from the Hague, dated March the 6th, ſays—"The current report here ſince yeſterday, is, that Ruſſia has declared war againſt the Porte."

The 1800 men ſent by the King of Naples to join the army in Piedmont, will be commanded by the Auſtrian General, Zeuthner.

The Duke of Modena is to give 200,000 ducats to defray the expences of the war; and it is hoped that with this aid, and that of the other ſtates of Italy, the army in Piedment can be raiſed to 120,000 men. The Croats who are to form a part of it are now on their march through Carinthia.

The Senate of Venice, preſſed by the miniſters of the coaleſced powers, has, it is ſaid, returned for anſwer, that it ſhould regulate its conduct by that of the Ottoman Porte; and that ſhould the Porte be forced into a war, the Senate of Venice will determine on an armed neutrality.—

The emigrant corps in the ſervice of the Dutch, lately diſcharged for mutinous behavior, in conſideration of their paſt ſervices, have had their arms reſtored, and are again admitted to the honors of the ſervice.

The equipment of ſome ſhips of the line, which was to have begun on the 24th ult. in the Daniſh ports, has been put off, on account of the late fire at Chriſtianſburgh.

The Dutch ſquadron at anchor in the port of Leghorn has no other object than to ſtrengthen the good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the States-General and the Regency of Algiers, and has conſiderable preſents on board for that purpoſe. This ſquadron, however, may alſo clear the Mediterranean of the French corſairs which infeſt it.

A letter from Dieppe, dated the 27th of February, and brought by a fiſhing-boat, contains the following intereſting details reſpecting the army of the Royaliſts:

Their army augments daily; it at this time conſiſts of above 60,000 men, armed, and divided into troops, excluſive of a number of brave royaliſts who have retired for a time, and who begin to rejoin it.

The Limouſin, is in a full ſtate of inſurrection, and they hope will be able to join the royaliſts of Lavendee.

In Lower Normandy 7000 men have taken up arms under a brave commander.

Aſſemblies are alſo taking place at Dieppe, againſt whom the Convention have ſent troops; but they deſert, or refuſe to march. In fact, every thing promiſes a general inſurrection.

Intelligence is received, that the French have for the preſent changed their intentions of viſiting Great Britain, firſt intending the conqueſt of the iſland of Jerſey. The force is collected at St. Maloes; the number announced is 10,000. The force at Jerſey, conſiſts of 5,400, 4000 of which is militia.

It is rumoured that an order is given to our ſhips of war and cruiſers to make prize of all Daniſh veſſels, and to refuſe payment of the dues on paſſing the Sound: and that this is done to force the court of Denmark to declare war againſt France.

The Danes are fitting out twelve ſail of the line, to protect their neutrality. There is reaſon, however, to apprehend that the court of Denmark, is ſecretly inclined to favor the French Revolution, and to render it aſſiſtance.

Several of the American veſſels which had been taken or detained, as having pot-aſh as part of their cargoes, and bound to Holland and other parts, have been permited to depart, but without any payment of demurrage. There are and have been ſhips of this deſcription in almoſt every port in the channel.

Perpignan remains in poſſeſſion of the French.

Intelligence has been received from Italy, that 6000 Auſtrians have poſſeſſed themſelves of the important poſt of Vontimigin, by which it is rendered impoſſible for the French to penetrate into Italy by the Genoeſe territory.

No leſs than eighty-ſeven Britiſh manufacturers, all perſons of property, embarked in the river laſt week for America; among them are ſeveral baizemakers from Suffolk, where the woollen manufactory, it ſeems, is totally at a ſtand.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.

We learn from Peterſburgh, that the Turkiſh Ambaſſador left that place on the 10th of laſt month, after having delivered to the Imperial Miniſter a memorial reſpecting certain objects which the two Courts cannot bring to an amicable termination.

General Balbaroake, who received this Ambaſſador when he arrived on the frontier, is ordered to accompany him thither on his return, and to be preſent then at the exchange of the two reſpective Ambaſſadors; for M. Kuturoff, who waited only for the arrival of a ſucceſſor at Conſtantinople, will depart immediately.

From a London paper of March 17, received by the Severn, from Briſtol.

Two hundred letters which were on board the Boſton Packet, ſome time ſince taken by the French, were on Saturday received at the general poſt-office, from Jerſey, where the Boſton Packet is arrived, having been given up by the French; remittances to a very large amount are ſaid to be contained in theſe letters.

Letters brought by Capt. Savage of the Camilla, who ſailed from Virginia the 18th of February, ſtate, that on the day on which he ſailed, two French men of war of 74 guns, two frigates of 40 guns, and two of 18 and 16 guns were turned into Hampton Road; the Ambuſcade and two other French frigates were already there, in conſequence of this intelligence inſurance to America has ariſen from five to eight guineas per cent.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

Yeſterday afternoon, another infamous character, with a label in large letters, denoting him to be an "*American Pirate*" was exhibited through the ſtreets, with all the honors and inſignia, attendant upon a coat of "*Tar and Feathers.*"

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		[days.
Ship Caroline,	Gerriſh,	Jamaica 26
Schr. Hope,	Town,	Charleſton 11
Freedom,	Burnet,	Virginia, 12
Sloop Enterprize,	Bradford,	N. York 6
Harmony,	M'Cormick,	Savannah 9
Samuel,	Smith,	do. 10
Dolphin,	Kentee,	do 14

CLEARED.

Brig Hiram,	Childs,	Warren
Sch'r Jolly Robbin,	Price,	Falmouth
Columbia,	Tupman,	Frederickſburgh
Sally,	Skinner,	Hartford
Sloop Eliza,	Davis,	C. N. Mole

Captain Gerriſh, 26 days from Kingſton, Jamaica, informs, that Captain Barney, in the ſhip Sampſon, was to have ſailed for Baltimore in 12 days, having obtained ſecurity for the value of his ſhip. Several veſſels were liberated in like manner, but the cargoes of all were detained. A number were ſent in ſhortly before Captain Gerriſh ſailed.—Flour at 8 dollars, and beef 10. All the ports of the iſland were juſt opened for proviſions in American bottoms, and ſuch ſupplies expected that the flour in ſtore was ſelling off at auction.

Arrived at New-York, May 5.

Ship Active,	Seaman,	Liverpool
Draper,	Collins,	Dublin
Severn,	——,	Briſtol
Orange,	Carberry,	Dublin
Sloop Nabby,	Beebee,	St. Bartholomew's

The Swift, Steele, arrived at Belfaſt in 26 days from this port.

Boſton, April 26.

Arrived ſhip Fame, Capt. Davis, from Liverpool, 64 days. By papers and letters bro't in her, we learn the particulars that follow:

The ſhip Delight, of this port, Capt. Iſaac Bridges, is ſafe arrived at Amſterdam.

On Saturday, Jan. 25th, the ſhip George, of Boſton, Silas Dogget, maſter, from Norfolk, was loſt on the Oaredge, off the Iſle of Shappy. The people all got ſafe on ſhore, at Margate, in the boat.

On the 22d Jan. the brig Columbus, Gerrard, from Copenhagen for Boſton, was ſpoken with by Capt. Birne, in lat. 34, 57, out 114 days, in want of proviſions, but the weather being bad, could not be ſupplied.

The news of the ſpoliation on the American commerce, in the Weſt-Indies, arrived in England, the beginning of February.

The following veſſels were up for Boſton, at Liverpool, Feb. 13. Ship Sally, Tew; brig Sally, Johnſon; and ſhip Townſend, Winch—beſides one for Norfolk, four for Baltimore, two for Philadelphia, and two for New-York.

Sailed from Liverpool, Feb. 6th, ſhip Wiſcaſſet, Holbrook, for Maſſachuſetts.

Letters from Capt. Dowſe, of this town, dated Antigua, March 23, mention, that orders had been received there for the releaſe of American veſſels, and that he with his veſſel and cargo, expected to ſail from that Iſland the next day.

Ninety ſail of American veſſels paſſed the Sound, in 1793.—Of all nations the number was 9931.

Extract of a letter from London, March 18.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy for a fleet to New-York, which has been granted by government; it is to be a 74 and a frigate."

☞ *The Letter from Barcelona, and other favors ſhall be publiſhed to-morrow.*

For Baltimore,
THE SNOW
BALTIMORE,
PERRY BENSON, Maſter.

Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to ſail as ſoon as her inward cargo is diſcharged, unleſs freight ſhould offer to detain her.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to

SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER,

Who have for Sale,

A FEW PIPES

Cargo Teneriffe wine

And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter caſks
London Porter in 42 gallon caſks
White and Red Lead and Spaniſh Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An aſſortment of Eaſt India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general aſſortment of Merchandize as uſual.

5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.

May 6 mw&ſ1ot

NEW THEATRE.

By Particular Deſire,
TO-MORROW EVENING,
May 7.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the

Provok'd Huſband;

OR,

A Journey to London.

Lord Townly,	Mr. Fennell
Manly,	Mr. Green
Sir Francis Wronghead,	Mr. Morris
Count Baſſet,	Mr. Finch
Squire Richard,	Mr. Bliſſet
John Moody,	Mr. Bates
Poundage,	Mr. De Moulin
Conſtable,	Mr. Warrell
James,	Maſter Warrell
Lord Townly's ſervant,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Lady Townly,	Mrs. Morris
Lady Grace,	Mrs. Francis
Lady Wronghead,	Mrs. Shaw
Miſs Jenny,	Miſs Broadhurſt
Myrtilla,	Mrs. Cleveland
Truſty,	Miſs Willems
Mrs. Motherly,	Mrs. Bates

To which will be added, a new ſerious PANTOMIME, originally performed at the Theatre in Paris, called

La Foret Noire;

OR,

The Natural Son.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at he corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

120

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

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And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral

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CONTAINING,

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10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.

11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.

12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

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1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.

2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.

3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by

Dr. RITTENHOUSE.

To which have been added,

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The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

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With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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March 18. tutf

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April 22. mw&fsw

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April 14. m&thtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the deviſe in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

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By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

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m&thtf

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RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

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John Donnaldſon.

April 4. ſd1w w&ſtf

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſal will be received at the office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue until the ſixth of May next incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting ſervice.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts vinegar
Two pounds ſoap
One pound candles
} Per 100 rations

April 21. mw&s2w

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April 4. mw&ſ3w

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16*th*, 1794.

Communications by poſt or

otherwiſe, will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue from perſons willing to ſupply Iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fineſs of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in ſmelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in caſting and boring the cannon (which are to be caſt *ſolidly*) will require to be particularly ſtated.

Similar communications will alſo be received from any perſons willing to ſupply live oak and red cedar timber for the conſtruction of the ſhips of war. Different plans of procuring and ſupplying the ſame may be propoſed. The convenience of the ſituation in regard to navigation, and the ſtate of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the neceſſary particulars in regard to the ſeveral articles which are wanted, will be ſpecified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby ſought.

April 17. tuth&sew.

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